

Types.—This species was described from one ♂ and three ♀. The lectotype was designated by Todd, 1982, U.S.D.A. Tech. Bull. 1645, p. 193.

This species is unmistakable and superficially is totally unlike the rest of the genus. The forewing is dirty white with a dull grey median area. The subterminal area is also generally suffused with dull grey.

The species is fairly common in the Mohave Desert region of southern California and western Arizona. The larva and its foodplants are unknown.

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NOTE

Editha magnifica (Perty) in Venezuela
(Hymenoptera: Sphecidae: Nyssoninae)

Editha magnifica (Perty) is probably the largest (length 40 mm or more) member of the tribe Bembecini and, although described 150 years ago, is still poorly known. This handsome wasp was previously recorded only from Brazil (Bohart & Menke, 1976, Sphecids Wasps of the World), and all collections were made south of the Amazon River. Therefore, the discovery of *magnifica* in Venezuela, some 1500 airmiles to the north, is significant. I have examined two females belonging to two different Venezuelan institutions. The records are as follows: *Anzoategui*: Aragua dist., El Chaparro, XII-20-74 (Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo); *Yaracuy*: Chivacoa, Centrale Matilde, IX-12-72 (Universidad Centro Occidental Lisandro Alvarado, Barquisimeto). Both specimens are identical in yellow abdominal markings with Brazilian females. I would like to thank Edmundo Rubio, Maracaibo, and Enrique Yustiz, Barquisimeto, for permitting me to examine wasps in their institutions.

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